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Turn About Is Fair Play.

There are two good and sufficient reasons why the Hon. WILLIAM J. BRYAN of Nebraska may be expected to go to the polls on the eighth of next November and deposit his ballot for an electoral ticket representing Judge ALTON B. PARKER of New York.

The first reason is that Judge ALTON B. PARKER went to the polls on the third of November, 1896, and voted for WIL-LIAM J. BRYAN and the Chicago platform declaring for free silver coinage at the ratio of sixteen to one; and this despite the fact that hundreds of thousands of equally good Democrats were that day either voting directly for the Republican ticket or indirectly assisting in the defeat of Bryanism by giving their votes for PALMER and BUCKNER, because they deemed the maintenance of the national credit a higher duty than the preservation of nominal party regularity.

The second reason is that on the sixth of November, 1900, Judge ALTON B. PARKER likewise deposited his ballot to belo make WILLIAM J. BRYAN President of the United States; despite the fact that hundreds of thousands of the McKinley Democrats and Palmer and Buckner Democrats of 1896 again voted the Republican ticket for the same patriotic purpose as in the preceding Presidential election.

That Judge PARKER's course in 1896 and 1900 was conscientiously considered by him, nobody doubts. He stood by his party, although he may have approved neither its candidate nor its platform.

Why should Mr. BRYAN be expected to do less for Judge PARKER than Judge PARKER has twice done for him?

The Proposal to Enforce the Fourteenth Amendment.

The temporary chairman of the Democratic national convention is a delegate from Mississippi, one of the two States in which the whites are greatly outnumbered by the blacks. He is not one of those observers who profess to think the demand made by the Republicans at Chicago for the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment merely a voice in the wilderness crying out empty promises to the negro voters in doubtful States. He is not blind to the ominous significance of the plank. The gravity of the incident is appreciated by him.

It is pointed out that not the white men of the South only, but the Northern whites as well, will be injured, commercially and industrially, by a recurrence of the Force bill agitation. It is true that the mercantile class in the South would be the first to suffer; but, as the members of it owe debts to the North, and buy from the North, and as nearly everything they sell is manufactured in the North, they would not be alone in their suffering. Mr. WILLIAMS warned those conservative Republicans who control business interests that, if Mr. ROOSEVELT should be elected on a platform embodying a Force bill plank inserted at his dictation, they should prepare themselves betimes for another period of uncertainty, unrest, business disturbance and race war in the Southern States, instead of the peace and prosperity which both the white and the colored races in that section of the country now enjoy, and which have been rendered possible only by home rule and by white supremacy.

Pertinent, also, was Mr. WILLIAMS'S inquiry why disfranchisement of a negro should be accounted a crime, while disfranchisement of a white man for ignorance in Massachusetts is acclaimed as a proof of New England's high civilization.

The Dundonald Incident.

Canada is yet deeply agitated by the Dundonald incident. A recent London despatch to the Canadian Associated Press says that Col. WINDHAM MURRAY. M. P., has given notice that he will call attention to the dismissal of Lord DUNDONALD from the command of the Canadian militia, and ask for a court of inquiry to investigate the case.

That Major-General DUNDONALD committed a serious indiscretion in his semipublic criticism of a member of the Canadian Cabinet is generally admitted. But, for various reasons, the offence has been condoned by many Canadians. It is evident that the offence arose only out of zeal for and interest in the work of Canada's General Officer Commanding. He is a soldier with an unusually credit able record in England's wars, although eemingly disposed at times to go beyond his orders, if not beyond his proper authority. His service in Egypt was marked by more than one really brilliant performance. Assigned to a certain movement in BULLER's campaign on the Tugela River, in Natal, he wound up his task by pushing forward through the Boer lines and shaking hands with Gen. WHITE, the commander of the beleaguered garrison in Ladysmith.

As General Officer Commanding the Canadian militia he had the soldier's idea of making that body a thoroughly military establishment. If Canada was to have an army, it was Lord DUNDON-ALD's idea that it should be an army, and not a collection of political tin soldiers for parade purposes only. He wanted a better army than the Canadian authorities wanted. He wanted more money for the militia than the authorities were prepared to spend. In short, given work to do, he wanted to do it in the way in which he thought it should be done. His dea was that of the soldier, and his plans clashed with those of Canada's political leaders. Gen. HUTTON, assigned to a similar duty, is having similar trouble in Australia.

It casts no reflection whatever upon Lord DUNDONALD to say that he was in the wrong. Canada is a self-governing country and not a dependency, a protectorate, nor even a crown colony. With her elected officials there rests the power and the right to establish or to limit the military defences of the Dominion. If they prefer a political institution

to a strictly military organization, they are answerable to the Canadian people. Although called in as an expert, Lord DUNDONALD was still subordinate to the authorities at Ottawa. Whether they were right or wrong, he could not override the plans and the opinions of the administration. His proper recourse in the event of dissatisfaction was the tender of his resignation, with a full statement of the reasons therefor.

Although it was a violation of the strict etiquette of his position, Gen. DUN-DONALD'S course will cost him no part of his military prestige, and he will lose none of that respect of honest men which downright honesty and fidelity to ideals, even though mistaken, are bound to command. Canada will lose the services of a faithful and efficient officer, but she will be in the end a gainer by the ventilation of the question of her home militia. How far the issue may become involved in England's broad question of imperial defence remains to be seen. Probably it will not go far. That matter is already fairly well settled, and England is not likely to disturb the present status.

Oyama Takes the Field.

The departure of Marshal OYAMA with his Chief of Staff, Gen. KODAMA, from Tokio, to assume supreme command of the Japanese armies in the field, gives new interest to the war operations. There will be in the next stage of the campaign a greater unity of direction than has hitherto existed. That in itself will be a tremendous advantage now that the armies are in close touch.

It is also a matter of political consequence, for undoubtedly Marshal OYAMA has been fully instructed as to the mind of the Emperor and his advisers on the ultimate aims of the conflict. An armistice might become expedient at any moment should the European Powers desire to intervene in the interest of peace, or if through the action of some other involved.

The advantage of having a man on payment. the spot in supreme command, and at the same time invested with the diplomatic power necessary for preliminary purposes, would be at once apparent.

In the meantime, the appointment is an indication that the operations in the field will be carried on with increased vigor. With this object two more divisions are about to leave Japan and fresh divisions are to be organized.

The Williams-Root Duel.

To answer effectively so keen and trained a student of American politics and so skilful an advocate as ELIHU Roor, ability of a high order is needed. Congressman JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS of Yazoo, Miss., did not prove himself to be in all respects the man for the task. And in one particular, at least, Mr. WIL-LIAMS was not much more successful in dealing with Speaker Cannon than with the Ex-Secretary of War. Mr. WILLIAMS said:

" Speaker Cannon, in his address to the Repub lican convention, said that when the Republican party came into power it 'recurred to the tariff policy of GEORGE WASHINGTON.' This is a short sentence, and it in there are only two mistakes, one of which consists in the innuendo that George WASHINGTON was a high tariff man. . . . Th econd mistake consists in the assertion that the Republican party had 'recurred' to that policy The platform upon which it went into power in 1861 contained not one hint of an intention to raise the tariff duties."

To this the obvious answer is the historical fact that the Republican National Convention in Chicago on May 16, 1860, adopted as one of the planks of its platform the following:

"That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country and we commend that policy of national exchange which secures to the workingmen liberal wages o agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation com mercial prosperity and independence."

Such was the definite and very positive ieclaration of the Republican National Convention of 1860 on the question of protection; and to it essentially the Republican party-as better stated by Mr. Root than by Mr. Cannon-has adhered ever since.

Mr. WILLIAMS, likewise, was not at his best when he uttered the subjoined remark concerning Mr. Root personally: " A man of ability too, Mr. Root. He had defended TWEED. Why not defend the Republican party in its hour of non-action, passivity, negation

ELIHU ROOT was born in 1845. He was admitted to the bar in this city in 1867. WILLIAM M. TWEED, then a member of the State Senate, to which he had been reelected in 1871, was brought to trial on a criminal indictment on Jan. 6, 1873. The jury disagreed. There was a subsequent criminal trial in which TWEED was convicted, but this conviction, on appeal, was reversed by the Court of Appeals. In a civil suit brought in 1875 a judgment for damages was rendered against Tweed for a large amount, and it was while awaiting an appeal in this action that on April 12, 1878, TWEED died

in Ludlow Street Jail. The right of a defendant to the benefit of the ablest counsel he can secure has never been denied in the courts of the United States. The proceedings brought against WILLIAM M. TWEED, involving, as they did, new, intricate and until then undetermined questions of personal liability for acts of official malfeasance or neglect, interpretation of sections of the new city Charter, and the question of cumulative penalties, brought into the litigation some of the ablest counsel of the city. Many lawyers of great prominence at the New York bar at that period were professionally engaged in support of one or the other side of the protracted Tweed controversy, and the fact that Mr. Root was one of them, some six years after his admission to practice as an attorney, is not likely to be accepted as a proof of his incompetency to speak fitly at Chicago, nearly thirty years later, for the Republican party, of which he has been a consistent member.

Whatever may be the merits of Mr. ROOT'S arguments for the retention of political power by the Republicans, many of the answers to them by Mr. WILLIAMS fall short of the sanguine expectations of the admirers of the statesman of Yazoo.

Brazil's Interference With Amazon Trade.

A few weeks ago Brazilian officials detained two steamers on their passage up the Amazon, and seized therefrom certain parcels of arms and ammunition consigned to private parties in the territory now in dispute between Brazil and Peru. The seizure was made on the ground that munitions of war were being transported into a portion of the disputed area

The shippers were American and European firms, and the claim is made that the shipments were only those of an ordinary merchandise transaction in the course of a regular business in firearms and ammunition, largely for sporting purposes. The seizure comprised 135,000 cartridges, 40,000 caps, 130 carabinas or fowling pieces, 50 rifles and 30 revolvers. The act has every appearance of being an unwarranted interference with international trade and a violation of Brazil's own decree of 1867, by which the Amazon River was opened to the free navigation of vessels of all flags. Peru owns a large area of undisputed territory on the upper waters of the Amazon, and claims the right of trade passage by that river to the Atlantic by virtue of a treaty with Brazil.

Originally the territorial dispute in that region was a three cornered affair in which Brazil, Peru and Bolivia were involved. Bolivia put an army in the field, and Brazil bought her claims for the sum of \$10,000,000. One-half of that has been paid, and the remainder is to be paid within the next few weeks. A representative of the Bolivian Government is now in New York for the purpose of arranging with American contractors for the construction of \$10,000,000 worth power the neutralization of China were of railways in Bolivia, that sum being the proceeds, in cash, of the Brazilian

> Peru has urged a settlement of her dispute with Brazil by arbitration, and steps have been taken in the direction of such a determination. Pending the decision, Brazil will not advance her cause or gain friends by open interference with the trade relations between Peru and the United States and the countries of Europe.

Without a declaration of war it is doubtful if Brazil would, under the circumstances, be justified in the seizure of munitions of war known to be for the use of the Peruvian Government. The recent seizure was of commercial and not of military merchandise. Between the two, thus far, Peru has played the more commendable part in the territorial dispute in South America.

Passengers and Lifeboats.

A correspondent who has travelled in far distant parts of the world noted in a letter printed in yesterday's Sun that there is a sad lack of adequate fire and abandon-ship drills in steamers in foreign waters as well as in those at home. It is well known, however, to transoceanic voyagers that some lines make a specialty of such drills and keep their boats in complete readiness for instant use. The correspondent expressed astonishment at the fact that passengers on steamships were not allotted places in the various boats and shown just where they were to go in case of having to leave the ship.

Of course this could not be done on vessels such as our Sound and river steamboats, because the passengers are not long enough on board. On such vessels it is obvious that the only preparation for emergency is a perfect drill of the crew, including the handling of the passengers. But it does look as if our correspondent had hit upon an idea quite practicable for ocean going steamers. Nevertheless it is not at all likely that his suggestion will be accepted. There are two reasons why it should

In the first place, it is contrary to the policy of steamship companies to admit the possibility of accident. To show all the passengers what to do in case of the necessity of abandoning the ship would be to confess that such a necessity might arise. It does not require any profound knowledge of human nature to inform one that intending travellers would avoid the ships which were always preparing for the worst and seek those

which took good fortune for granted. In the second place, any attempt to apportion the entire ship's company to the boats and liferafts would probably in many instances disclose the fact that there was not room enough for all of them. So long as this reason exists others are superfluous.

The esteemed Virginian-Pilot invites our attention to this able sulogy, by the Dunn Guide, of Col. BOB GLENN, the Democratio nominee for Governor of North Carolina:

" Bos GLENN, as he is familiarly called by hosts of admirers, will make a strong candidate, and will kindle warmest fires of enthusiasm wherever he roes, for he is a magnetic and thrilling and elect r. He is a grand and col ing speaker. He is a grand and colosest intellectual giant, and the best equipped speakers will dread to meet him in the arans of debate, for they know the resistions force of his avalanchian sweeps of logic and the blistering effects of his withering and vitriolic sarcasm. His strokes of wit are as incisive as the flashing blade of SALADIN and his brusts of investive are as powerful as the blaze thrusts of invective are as powerful as the blows that fell from the battleax of Couer de Lion. And with such powers as these he will be invincible, for he is like some mighty oak, the very monarch of the forest, capable of defying the hurricane; breath, and the maddening lightning's quivering flash, and yet standing, when the fury of the storn is spent, in all of its symmetry and beauty with every branch unshattered and every leaf unbroken

a thing of beauty and a giory to the k adscape. Such is our noble standard bearer in this cat tpaign." Noble, indeed! It is not every party

that can boast of a standard bearer who is at the same time a RICHARD and a SALADIN a scimitar and a battleaxe, an avalanche an oak tree and a carboy. He should carry everything before him, and we think he We shall watch the progress of Col. Bos's campaign with real interest. Virginian-Pilot submits the further information that he weighs about 275 pounds

The plan of campaign will gradually unfold itself, like a flower in the spring.—Governor-Chairman Opell.

What a pity it would be if the gradual unfolding should reveal a candidate for the Governorship not agreeable to the Governor-chairman! He might then be forced recall those cheering lines of Mr. GIL-BERT'S song: "The flowers that bloom in the spring, tra-is,

Have nothing to do with the case; I've got to take under my wing, tra-la, A most unattractive old thing, tra-la,

With a caricature of a face." A gentleman who objects to the prod of another man's toe in his back suggests that theatre seats be built so that the penetrative shoe point cannot reach its object. But when the toe cannot annoy, the knee can. What plan of construction will baffle the person who continually knocks the rear of your chair with his knee and shakes you out of your absorption in the play? And if you succeed in ridding yourself of him, what are you going to do with the one who persists in telling, for the benefit of every one within ten feet of him, what is going to

happen next? Not theatre chairs, but, some theatregoers need remodelling.

CRUMPACKERISM.

Southern Opinion of the Revival of the Race Question in Politics.

From the Macon Telegraph. people for its timely rebuke to the Republican convention for declaring for reduction of outhern representation in Congress and in the Electoral College. THE SUN is oppose to any race issue, or any other issue that will keep the sections apart. It stands for har mony of sections; indeed, desires that the words "the North," "the South" be expunged from political vocabulary. Had McKinley lived no such plank as that

about reduction of Southern representation would have been put in the platform. The negro is the white man's burden.

and a drawback on our civilization. The demoralizing influence is felt. Then we are taxed for negro education, we are taxed to build courthouses and jails; the negro causes the heavy dockets in our criminal courts; we have him to care for when sick, to provide for when infirm and old; all farmers give the aged negroes homes and wood and water free. We have this race problem with us confronts us. No other peoples have it. In time of war the North looks to the whit men of the South, not to negroes, to fight the battles of the country. We form one-third of this great nation, yet are practically barred from office and appointments. Those to whom the dominant party would look for defence of country in time of war are outlawed so far as Federal patronage is con cerned. We are taxed heavily for Federal receiving no benefit, and do not grumble about it.

So that, by the laws of compensation, th South is entitled to her representation—and broad minded men of the North rebuke the Republican convention for its work in arousing sectional feeling. THE SUN openly de-clares the fate of the Democratic party is at stake in this campaign-and regrets that Roosevelt has discarded McKinley's work for peace and national harmony. Lincoln said the Union could not endure "half slave and half free:" nor can it reach its fulness

The Ninth Cause of Blaine's Defeat TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Most of the by your correspondents, but a summary of then would be well for future reference. Here they are

1. The Beecher defection. 2. The Butler ticket.

3. The "burn-when-you-read-this" letters.
4. The Burchard fatuity of "Rum, Romanism

. The Conkling quarrel in Oneida county.

6. The boycott of the Tribune printers. 7. The Prohibition vote of 25,000 for St. John. 8. The John Y. McKane frauds.

9. The rain over New York State on Election day It took all these adverse circumstances comb to defeat Blaine, and even then it was accomplished by only 1,047 votes. Where then is the sense of attributing the result to a single cause?

In addition, it has been plausibly charged that Slaine was defeated by cheating in New York city. the canvassers taking enough votes from Butler to do it, and giving them to Cleveland. With many politicians, cheating is only a matter of opportunity. With a chance to do it, no doubt it was done Weither party is squeamish about "little things like

mentioned heretofore. There was a drisking rain all over this State on Election day, 1884, and with-out doubt it kept several thousand Republican farmers at home who were unwilling to face a ride of three or more miles in the rain when, as it a to them, success was reasonably certain without their votes. Enemies and friends alike expected Biaine's election, and only this extraordinary combination of circumstances prevented it. POUGHEREPEIR, July 7. PRILEP SHYDER.

Reporting a Convention.

From the Bookman. The political correspondent of a great metropolitan newspaper is expected to know at these con ventions the leading men who are directing affairs, and who tell him confidentially what is going on. There is little or no proscription as to what he shall print, as long as it is the news; but in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the leaders don't care to have their names printed as authority for these statements. They have their reasons for avoiding no ments. They have their reasons for avoiding pub icity at the time, and yet they are perfectly fr to the newspaper men with whom they are familiar and of whose integrity and discretion they have

The anecdotes of the national conventions of the two parties for the last twenty-five years would occupy many a volume. As a sample, I will tell an incident which occurred at the Minneapolis convention in 1892, when Gen. Harrison was a candidate for renomination, and when he was b opposed by the followers of James G. Blaine and many warm friends of William McKinley. The anti-Harrison people, made up of the Blaine people and the McKinley people, joined hands, believing that in that way they could break the force of the that in that way they could break the force of the Harrison army; and every day and night Emmons Blaine would rush into my room at the West House and proclaim to me: "Keep my father to the front; keep McKinley to the front, and we'll beat that man Harrison out of his boots." It was not to be. Harrison won the renomination after a terrible conflict. William McKinley escaped a nomination in a year which was strongly anti-Republican; Em-mons Blaine died suddenly a week after the convention, and was soon fo red to the grave by his eminent and distinguished father

Democratic Presiding Officers. 1884. Horatio Seymour. 1888. Horatio Seymour. 1872. James R. Doolittle.

1880. George Hoadly, temporary.
John W. Stevenson, permanent. 1892. W. C. Owens, temporary. W. L. Wilson, permane 1808. John W. Daniel, temporary Stephen M. White, permanent James D. Richardson, permanent

John A. McClernand

Descent of a Tree. A monarch of the forest ruled By happy lovers spoken. The years reduced it to a stump; And shorn of all its glery, It had to listen to the words Of campaign cratory.

BARRED FROM CATHOLIC CHOIRS. New Regulation of the Archbishop to

Archbishop Farley has introduced another regulation into the practice of the choirs of the Roman Catholic parishes of this diocese. It has not yet become a formal rule, but has already been put into effect in at least one case and will be observed in future by all pastors in the dioceses. The clergy of the diocese are now making their annual retreat at Dunwoodie with the Archbishop. The first half ended the retreat last Friday and the other

half will finish to-day.

Last week Archbishop Farley spoke to the pastors about the music in their churches, his address being prompted by the recent utterance of the Pope on sacred music and choirs.

He told them then that it was his wish to have in the future no Jews or infidels or professed non-believers in the choirs of churches or employed in any way in the music of the Church. He said that it was in his opinion unworthy to have the praises of God sung by persons who made no pro-

fession of belief in them. "The Archbishop does not intend to exercise this discrimination against Protestants," said Father Murphy at the rectory of the Cathedral last night. "He merely wants to keep out of the services of the Church professed non-believers in the religion of Christ. There are some Jews in Catholic choirs just as there are some non-believers, and the Archbishop does not feel that they belong in the Church. He has not yet made a rule in the matter, but I do not doubt that he will do so soon, as all the questions that have arisen about music are settled."

music are settled."

Organist Weinstein, who has been for several years at St. Augustine's Church, of which Father Gregg is the rector, has just been deprived of his post on account of the new regulation. Singers as well as

organists are to go.

"The majority of organists in the churches of the city," Father Murphy said, are Catholics, but the proportion of Catho lics among the singers is not nearly so large. Protestants in choirs or in the he reiterated, "are not to be

WILL THE NEW BRIDGE BE SAFE? Municipal Art Society Wants the Mayor to Appoint Experts to Find Out.

The Municipal Art Society has written to the Mayor raising the question as to whether the new plans for the Manhattan Bridge provide, as the old plans were said to do, for the accommodation of traffic without limitation, except as to facilitation of travel, and whether the bridge as planned will have for transit purposes the same stability as a city street. The society invites the Mayor to appoint an engineering commission to consider this.

END OF THE M'KINLEY POLICY IN THE SOUTH.

Candid Statements From an Intelligent White Republican of Tennesse

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Seem ingly the net result of the Chicago conven tion, in so far as the Republican party in the South is concerned, is to give the enemy some votegetting subjects, on which the Democratic spellbinders can harangue their audiences. Need it be said in so many words that these subjects, which the Democrats are already calling issues, are Roosevelt and the suffrage restriction plank?

No one conversant with the political conditions existing for the past four years in Tennessee and Alabama will for one minute dispute the statement that had Mark Hanna lived and been nominated by our party he could have been elected, and with the help of the electoral votes of these two States While Mr. Roosevelt will probably be elected he will run far behind his ticket in both States and that too when the enthusiasm of the negroes is excited to its highest pitch. Four years ago the business men of Memphis voted for McKinley, and he carried the city. Of were Democrats and supported him because have received their support as against any is equally true that the Democrats can name no man who will not receive their support as against Roosevelt. Still, had it not been an lmost absolute certainty that he would receive the practically solid support of these outhern States in the Chicago convention it is hard to believe that the party could have

been dragooned into giving him the nomina-tion. Right here is where the "nubbin" of the whole matter lies. Is not the whole policy of the Republican party in the North directed against the growth of the party in the Sc against the growen the party in the South, and this done "with malice prepense," because a small party composed of a large percentage of ignorant darkies and a small percentage of shrewd, not over-scrupulous pie counter whites, is more easily controlled by the Administration than a large party containing many intelligent and independent whites?

bring about Mr. Clarkson's ideal state of affairs.

Because of local issues and a bitter factional fight in the ranks of the unterrified and unwashed, the Republicans stand a fairly good chance to elect a Governor and at least a strong minority in the Logislature of this State this fall, but they will have to do it in the face of the party organization in this district—and similar conditions exist throughout the State. The local Republican boss is L. W. Dutro, the postmaster. A. G. Matthews, the cashier of the post office, is the candidate for Congress in this district. W. S. Roberts, the postmaster at Station A, is the chairman of the county committee, and the county and district committees are made up largely of postmasters, post office employees and candidates for office. No others need apply.

up largely of postmasters, post office employees and candidates for office. No others need apply.

Now, while Mr. Dutro is a business man as well as postmaster, and enjoys the respect and good will of the whole community, the others are simply figureheads or feeders at the pie counter, and are not a class of men who are calculated to raise any wild enthusiasm in the breasts of the free and independent electors. For example, Mr. Matthews in addition to being the post office cashler and candidate for Congress, is the editor of the Southern Republican, and, it is said, makes his desk in the post office the editorial head-quarters of the paper, which is a weekly.

It is easy to tell us that we have the remedy for this state of affairs in our own hands, and that all that is necessary is to go into the conventions and wrest the power from the hands of those who we claim are unjustly in control of the party organization, and who do not represent the will of the people. We know better. We have not only our own past experience to go by, but we have also the experience of our fellow Republicans in Alabama and Louisians fresh in our minds. We know that irrespective of the facts and the equities, the Federal pie consumers are alaways recognized as "regular" by the powers that be.

Of course, this whole matter is uninter-

equities, the Federal pie consumers are always recognized as "regular" by the powers that be.

Of course, this whole matter is uninteresting excepting in so far as it bears on the question of the purpose of the Republican party managers as to the party in the South. What is their purpose? "We are from Missouri and we want to know."

If the purpose is along the lines of the "Clarkson idea" it may be said without fear-of successful contradiction that the plan will not work. The time has come when the rank and file of the Republicans, of this district at least, propose to register a mighty protest against the policy which has heretofore been followed by the party managers in Memphis. It is high time, in the opinion of the best members of the party here, that the lie should be given to the off repeated slander of the Democrate that "there are no Republicans in this district excepting those who hold Federal offices or those who hope to hold such offices." Nowhere in all the country are there any more loyal Republicans than there are right here, and all that they sak is an opportunity to vote the ticket and assist in the upbuilding of the party, but they will notwith self-respect they cannot—submit to be used simply as counters, and that for the benefit of persons who are doing their best to keep the party from growing, because with its growth it cases to be a close corporation and is useless as a means of getting to the public trough.

What we need here is reform, and plenty of it, right in the G. O. P. itself. Our battle cry is "Rurrah for the Republican party and down with political trusts."

HERDERIST.

HERDERIST.

PIEPEORIST.

NEED BUY NO MORE SILVER. Philippine Government Has More Coin is

Circulation Now Than in January, 908. WASHINGTON, July 7.— A cablegram re-ceived by the Bureau of Insular Affairs announces that the Philippine Government has no occasion for purchasing more silver.

The silver purchased last year produced substantially 2,000,000 more peace than all the Mexicans exported since January 1, 1902. The recoinage of Spanish Filipin coins, which is being actively prosecuted in the San Francisco Mint, fully supplies the vacuum created by their withdrawal

The Philippine Government has in circulation in the islands, in transit and in

culation in the islands, in transit and in process of recoinage, 16,000,000 more silver coins than were in the islands on January 1, 1904, and 2,000,000 more than were in the islands on January 1, 1903, when there was a greet surplus of ourrency.

The Philippine Government will probably buy, as bullion, after October 1 any Spanish, Filipino or Mexicans offered. This information is important in view of the continued demand for silver in the Orient during the progress of the war, and the probability that India and France will be large purchasers of silver this fall.

This state of affairs would probably create an appreciable advance in price,

create an appreciable advance in price, about which, in view of the above fact, the Philippine Government need not be

When the heavy purchases of bullion for the special Philippines coinage were made several months ago, silver reached a higher point than for many years, and the Govern-ment was obliged to suspend purchases for a short time.

SHE WAS EXCITED. So an Innocent Express Driver Got Arrested

in Broadway. An excited woman approached Policeman Brady at Broadway and Fortieth street yesterday afternoon, and, pointing to the driver of an express wagon who was going down Broadway at a good clip, ex-

"That man robbed and assaulted me Eighth avenue and Forty-second street!" Brady told the woman to wait for him and jumped on a car to catch up with the expressman, blowing his whistle as he went to attract the attention of his brother policemen. At Thirty-fourth street the car stopped because of the crush at the crossing, and Brady impressed a cab into

service. The express wagon was overhauled at Thirty-second street, and Brady went back to the excited woman with the driver a prisoner. Without giving either an opportunity to tell their troubles, both were hustled over to the West Thirty-seventh street station, where the woman said she was Mrs. Mary Donelson of 308 West Fortysecond street. The expressman said he was Harry Russell of 754 Seventh avenue.

When Mrs. Donelson became calm she said she had no complaint to make against Russell. The man she wanted arrested was her husband, from whom she was separated. He had assaulted her and taken separated. He had assaulted her and taken her purse at Eighth avienue and Forty-second street, and then made good his escape by jumping aboard Russell's wagon Russell declared he didn't know Donelson They let him go.

WANT CITIZEN TRAIN'S FORTUNE. Relatives Seek That \$30,000,000 Worth of

Property He Said He Had in Omaha. STAMFORD, Conn., July 7 .- George Francis Frain Gulager, the nineteen-year-old son of the late Mrs. Susan M. Train Gulager, is a party to a suit which has been brought by heirs of the late George Francis Train to recover Omaha property valued at \$30,000,000 The hoy's claim is for \$10,000,000, the other \$20,000,000 to be divided between his uncles. brothers of Mrs. Gulager.

That Citizen Train at one time had extensive holdings in Omaha is a fact beyond dispute. He insisted in recent years that he had a title to half the city, a claim which, of course, no one else believed. He valued it at \$80,000,000.

Just what standing in law the heirs of Citizen Train have has not been disclosed.

In a general way the claim is regarded much as is that of the Harlem Heirs in New York. Mrs. Gulager died last winter, a few months after her father's death.

ELECTRICAL SUBWAY WINS. West Side Electric Co. Cannot Get Into

the Conduits. The application of the West Side Electric Company for a mandamus to compal the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company to grant it the right to use the Consolidated's subways for the laying of wires, was dismissed yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Truax, who also preme Court Justice Truax, who also quashed the alternative mandamus that had been previously granted, and on the strength of which the application for a peremptory mandamus was argued. Justice Truax says briefly that the consent of the municipal authorities is necessary to enable any concern to lay wires or other conductors for either gas or electricity, and as the municipal authorities have refused to acknowledge the West Side company's rights, a mandamus cannot lie

OLD POLICE HORSES SOLD. Thirteen Equine Veterans Make the City 8930 Richer

pany's rights, a mandamus cannot lie against the rival company.

The fifty-ninth Police Department auction sale of horses took place yesterday morning in the stables attached to the West 152d street station. Thirteen horses were sold and the total amount realized was \$930.

A horse named Leo brought the highest price, \$122.50. Most of the other prices ranged from \$40 to \$50.

Flywheel, a horse which has been attached to the West 152d street station for several years, was first on the list. He was ridden by Policeman Sowarby, and has been in several daring runaway captures. The horse has been acting queerly for saveral horse has been acting queerly for several weeks and was not considered safe. Dan, who was some years ago the favorite of Capt. Meakim, was also sold.

LILY WHITES LOYAL. They Decide to Put Out a Full Rec

Electoral Ticket in Mississippi. NEW ORLEANS, July 7 .- At a conference

of the "Lily White" Republicans to-day it was decided to put out a full Roosevel electoral ticket and nominate Republican candidates for Congress. No combination will be made with the "black and tan" or Cohenite branch of the party. All Republicans will be invited to support

the ticket. It is not thought that Cohenites will make any recommends for electors or Congressmen, as they have never put a candidate in the field for any office, and the only contests they have ever made have been before the Republican convention.

Col. Dunwoody Retires as Brig.-General. WASHINGTON, July 7 .- The retirement of Brig.-Gen. Peter C. Hains resulted toof Brig.-Gen. Peter C. Hains resulted to-day in the promotion of Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody of the Signal Corps to the rank of Brigadier-General and his retirement at that grade. Lieut.-Col. James Allen will be promoted to the vacant Coloneloy in the Signal Corps and Major George P. Scriven to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel.

The Stone Throwers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF

Justices and Magistrates are making a big mistake in letting off stone throwers, hoodlums and loafers with lectures and rebukes instead of punishment. Such offenders laugh at mildness and mistaken mercy. Lashes, and those well laid on, would our lots of the evils of to-day that we all suffer from at the hands of the car rowdies and the dissolute gangs of the streets. JOHN J. MARKOW. PRESIDENT KROEHL ACQUITTED. Entries in Books of Asbury Park Bank Held Not to Be Palse.

TRENTON, N. J., July 7.—George F. Krochi, the former president of the First National Bank of Asbury Park, was acquitted in the United States District Court to-day on an dictment charging him with causing false entries to be made in the books of the bank. The verdict of the jury was directed by Judge Lanning upon a technical point raised by Kroehl's counsel, who argued that a true entry of a false or fraudulent trans-

a true entry of a false or fraudulent transaction did not constitute a false entry within the meaning of the statute under which the inditment was found.

The specific charge of falsification was the result of a note for \$1,700 given by J. E. Davis, assistant cashier of the institution. When this note came due Davis gave a new note for \$750, which was entered among the bills receivable, while the difference of \$950 was credited to the profit and loss account. No part of the indebtedness was actually liquidated.

It appeared, however, that the transaction was authorized by the officials of the bank, or some of them, and the Court sustained the contention of counsel that the entries in the books faithfully represented what had actually occurred.

Kroehl, with Albert C. Twining, a director of the bank and formerly president of the Monmouth Trust Company, will be tried next Tuesday on indictments charging them with conspiracy in connection with the defalcations from the two institutions.

HISS CRITICISM OF PRESIDENT.

Parson Says Roosevelt Is "A Shining Example of a Practical Politician."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 7 .- In a general liscussion on the ethics of politics at the convention of the Young People's Union here to-day the Rev. W. H. Murray of Southold. L. L. made some remarks in disapproval of the course of President Roosevelt in the election in New York city when Hewitt was made made Mayor of the city. He was

mildly hissed for his utterances. Mr. Murray spoke of the "shining example of a practical politician now in the White House," and said that Roosevelt's course during that election made the election of Henry George, the Socialist, a strong possibility and that his action was identical with that of ex-Secretary Tracy, who accepted a Republican machine nomination, which allowed Van Wyck to win during a

He said that the chairman was wrong in

He said that the chairman was wrong in advising men to ally themselves with any political party, and concluded by saying that when a man's course is between practical politics and the ethics of the question, ethical principles have to go every time.

These remarks caused little applause and a few vigorous hisses. Afterward Mr. Murray said that he did not want to pick the President out for criticism, but he the President out for criticism, but he thought that he was a good example of what results from following practical politics.

HOOKER INQUIRY ADJOURNS. Lawyers Will Make Their Closing Argu-

ments at Rochester on July 25. DUNKIRE, N. Y., July 7 .- The investigation of the charges against Supreme Court Justice Warren B. Hooker by the sub-committee of the grievance committee of the State Bar Association, closed the taking of evidence to-day and adjourned until July 25, when it will meet in Rochester to hear the closing argu-

ments of the attorneys.

After the hearing in Rochester the subcommittee will report in full to the griev-

committee will report in full to the grievvance committee, giving all the testimony
obtained in the investigation and the findings of the investigation committee as
to what are the important points in the
opinion of committee, but without any
recommendations.

The witnesses examined to-day were
former Postmaster Moores and Taylor,
who were on the stand yesterday, and
Congressman Edward B. Vreeland of Salamanca, Frank P. Ball, of Fredonia and
Maurice Hooker, nephew of Justice Hooker,
the latter two being on the payroll of the
Fredonia post office under Moore and
Taylor.

BLANK CARTRIDGE FATAL Wax Wad Causes the Death of Police

-Fired by Boldler. WASHINGTON, July 7 .- John Jacob Smith the Washington policeman who was shot on the night of the Fourth of July by Private Samuel R. Young of the Second Cavalry, died at the Georgetown University

Hospital here to-day.

The wound that caused Smith's death was made with a blank cartridge fired from an ordinary army revolver. Young, with several men from his troop, was calabrating the Fourth with whiskey and blank cartridges.

When crossing the Aqueduct bridge at Georgetown, Policeman Smith told Young and his companions to move on, as they were obstructing the passageway. Young drew his revolver and fired point blank at Smith. Hospital here to-day.

at Smith.
Young afterward said that his revolver contained blank cartridges, but this was not believed until the autopsy was made this afternoon. The wax wad from the pistol had made a wound very similar to that of a .45-calibre bullet, and Smith died from shock and loss of blood. WARE ADOPTS MORE POETRY.

He Didn't Write This "Be Smiling" Verse. but Wishes It Was His. WASHINGTON, July 7 .- During a lull in business at the Pension Office the other day, Commissioner of Pensions Ware borrowed a hammer from the official mechanic of the bureau, produced a tack from a vest pocket and fastened a square piece of white

paper to the door of his private office. The paper is about on a level with the eye and visitors to the Commissioner's office are usually seen to stop and read the few typewritten lines it contains before entering the sanotum. This is what they

see:

Tis easy enough to be pleasant
When life flows by like a song.
But the man worth while
Is the man with a smile
When everything goes dead wrong.
Since Mr. Ware manipulated the hammer he has been busy explaining to visitors that he didn't write the stanza. The Commissioner usually adds that he wished he had, as he thinks it is fine.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 7. -- The gunboat Helena has arrived at Hong Kong, the destroyer Perry at Port Angeles, the cruiser New York (flagship of Rear Admiral Glass) and the gunboats Concord, Marblehead and Bennington at Bremerton, the training ship Chesapeake at Narragansett Bay, and ship Chesapeake at Narragansett Bay, and the gunboat Wasp at Sabine, Tex. The battleships Kearsarge (flagship of Rear Admiral Barker) Alabama, Maine, Missouri and Iowa have sailed from Piræus for Trieste, the collier Abarenda from Piræus for Lambert's Point, the battleship Massachusetts, the destroyers Whipple (flagship of Lieutenant-Commander Johnston), Truxtum, Worden, Hull and Hopkins from Narragansett Bay for New London, the collier Sterling from Portsmouth, N. H., for Norfolk.

Digace Greeley and Mrs. Stanton. From Harper's Weekly.

There was once a passage at arms between Eliza There was once a passage at arms between Eliza-beth Cady Stanton, the eminent woman suffragist, and Horace Greeley, on the occasion of a discourse by the former on the right of wamen to the ballot. In the midst of her talk, Greeley interposed, in his high-pitched, falsetto voice:

"What would you do in time of war if you had the suffrage!"

What would be the suffrage!"
This seemed like a poser; but the lady had been before the public toe long to be disconcerted by an unexpected question, and she premptly replied:
"Just what you have done, Mr. Greeley—stay